

FRO

The feather'd ocean flies;
Black sands, discolour'd froth, and mingled mud arise. *Dry.*
They were the *frab* my raging folly mov'd
When it boil'd up; I knew not then I lov'd,
Yet then lov'd most. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*
If now the colours of natural bodies are to be mingled, let
water, a little thickened with soap, be agitated to raise a *frab*;
and after that *frab* has stood a little, there will appear, to one
that shall view it intently, various colours every where in the
surfaces of the several bubbles; but to one that shall go so far
off that he cannot distinguish the colours from one another,
the whole *frab* will grow white, with a perfect whiteness.
Newton's Opt.

A painter, having finished the picture of a horse, excepting
the loose *frab* about his mouth and his bridle; and after many
unsuccessful essays, despairing to do that to his satisfaction, in
a great rage threw a sponge at it, all besmeared with the co-
lours, which fortunately hitting upon the right place, by one
bold stroke of chance most exactly supplied the want of skill
in the artist. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Any empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence.
3. Any thing not hard, solid, or substantial.
Who eateth his veal, pig and lamb being *frab*,
Shall twice in a week go to bed without broth. *Tuff. Husb.*
To FROTH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To foam; to throw out
spume; to generate spume.
He frets within, *frab* treason at his mouth,
And churns it through his teeth. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

FROTHLY. *adv.* [from *frab*.] In a frothy manner.
1. With foam; with spume.
2. In an empty trifling manner.
FROTHY. *adj.* [from *frab*.]
1. Full of foam, froth, or spume.

The sap of trees is of differing natures; some watery and
clear, as vines, beeches, pears; some thick, as apples; some
gummy, as cherries; and some *frab*, as elms. *Bacon.*
Behold a *frab* substance rise;
Be cautious, or your bottle flies. *Swift.*

2. Soft; not solid; wafting.
Their bodies are so solid and hard as you need not fear that
bathing should make them *frab*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
3. Vain; empty; trifling.
What's a voluptuous dinner, and the *frab* vanity of dis-
course that commonly attends these pompous entertainments?
What is it but a mortification, to a man of sense and
virtue? *L'Estrange, Fable 185.*

Though the principles of religion were never so clear and
evident, yet they may be made ridiculous by vain and *frab*
men; as the gravest and wisest person in the world may be
abused by being put in a fool's coat. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*
FROUNCE. *n. f.* A word used by falconers for a distemper,
in which white spittle gathers about the hawk's bill.

To FROUNCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fizzle or curl the
hair about the face. This word was at first probably used in
contempt.
Some *frounce* their curled hair in courtly guise,
Some prank their ruffs, and others timely dight
Their gay attire. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 4.*
Some warlike sign must be used; either a slovenly buskin,
or an overflaring *frounced* head. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Thus, night, oft see me in thy pale career,
Till civil suited morn appear;
Not trick'd and *frounc'd* as was the wont,
With the Attick boy to hunt. *Milton.*

FROUZY. *adj.* [A cant word.] Dim; foetid; musty.
Petticoats in *frouzy* heaps,
When first Diana leaves her bed,
Vapours and *steams* her looks disgrace;
A *frouzy* dirty-colour'd red
Sits on her cloudy wrinkled face. *Swift.*

FROWARD. *adj.* [from *frab*, Saxon.] Peevish; ungo-
vernable; angry; perverse: the contrary to *toward*.
The *froward* pain of mine own heart made me so delight
to punish him, whom I esteemed the chiefest let in the
way. *Sidney.*

She's not *froward*, but modest as the dove: *Shakespeare.*
She is not hot, but temperate as the morn.
Whole ways are crooked, and they *froward* in their paths.
Prov. ii. 15.

Time moveth so round, that a *froward* retention of custom
is as turbulent a thing as innovation. *Bacon, Essay 25.*
'Tis with *froward* men, and *froward* fashions too, as 'tis
with *froward* children; they'll be sooner quieted by fear than
by any sense of duty. *L'Estrange.*
They help or occasion sleep, as we find by the common
use and experience of rocking *froward* children in cradles.
Temple.

FROWARDLY. *adv.* [from *froward*.] Peevishly; perversely.
I hid me and was wroth, and he went *frowardly* in the way
of his heart. *Is. lvii. 17.*

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FROWARDNESS. *n. f.* [from *froward*.] Peevishness; perverse-
ness.
How many *frowardnesses* of ours does he smother? how
many indignities does he pass by? how many affronts does he
put up at our hands? *South's Sermons.*

We'll mutually forget
The warmth of youth and *frowardness* of age. *Addis. Cato.*
FROWER. *n. f.* [I know not the etymology.] A cleaving
tool.
A *frower* of iron for cleaving of lath,
With roll for a sawpit, good husbandry hath. *Tuff. Husb.*

To FROWN. *v. a.* [from *fron*, old French, to wrinkle. *Skin-
ner.*] To express displeasure by contracting the face to
wrinkles; to look stern.
Say that the *frowns*; I'll say, the looks as clear
As morning roses newly wash'd with dew. *Shakespeare.*

And such a one as he, who puts his shall,
His popular shall, against a graver bench
Than ever *frown'd*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
How now, daughter, what makes that frontlet on? You
are too much of late I'd frown.
—Thou wait a pretty fellow, when thou hadst no need to
care for her *frowning*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Heroes in animated marble *frown*. *Pope.*
The wood,
Whose shady horrors on a rising brow
Wav'd high, and *frown'd* upon the stream below. *Pope.*
FROWN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A wrinkled look; a look of
displeasure.

Patience endure that *frown* of fortune, and by some notable
exploit win again her favour. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
In his half-clos'd eyes
Stern vengeance yet and hostile terror stand;
His front yet threatens, and his *frowns* command. *Prior.*

FROWNINGLY. *adv.* [from *frown*.] Sternly; with a look of
displeasure.
What, look'd he *frowningly*?
—A countenance more in sorrow than in anger. *Shak. Ham.*

FROWY. *adj.* Musty; mossy. This word is now not used;
but instead of it *frouzy*.
But if they with thy gotes should yede,
They soon might be corrupted;
Or like not of the *frowy* fede,
Or with the weeds be glutted. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

FROZEN. *part. pass.* of freeze.
Against whom was the fine *frozen* knight, *frozen* in despair;
but his armour so naturally representing ice, and all his furni-
ture so lively answering thereto, as yet did I never see anything
that pleased me better. *Sidney, b. ii.*

How dire a tempest from Mycenæ pour'd,
Our plains, our temples, and our town devour'd:
What was the waste of war, what fierce alarms
Shook Asia's crown with European arms;
Ev'n such have heard, if any such there be,
Whose earth is bounded by the *frozen* sea. *Dryden's Ann.*

Fierce Boreas, with his offspring, issues forth
T' invade the *frozen* waggon of the North. *Dryd. Ovid.*
A cheerful blaze arose, and by the fire
They warm'd their *frozen* feet, and dry'd their wet attire.
Dryden's Flower and Leaf.

F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
Who this professes, *Pope.*
Shine in the dignity of F. R. S.
FRUCTIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *fructif*, Latin.] Bearing fruit. *Ans.*
To FRUCTIFY. *v. a.* [from *fructif*, French.] To make fruit-
ful; to fertilize.

The legal levies the sovereign raises, are as vapours which
the sun exhales, which fall down in sweet showers to *fructify*
the earth. *Houel's Vocal Forth.*
Where e'er she looks, behold some sudden birth
Adorns the trees, and *fructifies* the earth. *Graville.*

To FRUCTIFY. *v. n.* To bear fruit.
It watereth the heart, to the end it may *fructify*; maketh
the virtuous, in trouble, full of magnanimity and courage;
and serveth as a most approved remedy against all doleful and
heavy accidents which befall men in this present life. *Hooker.*
Thus would there nothing *fructify*, either near or under
them, the sun being horizontal to the poles. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

FRUCTIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *fructify*.] The act of causing
or of bearing fruit; fecundation; fertility.
That the lap doth powerfully rise in the Spring, to put the
plant in a capacity of *fructification*, he that hath beheld how
many gallons of water may be drawn from a birch-tree, hath
fender reason to doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*
FRUCTUOUS. *adj.* [from *fructif*, Fr. from *fructify*.] Fruitful;
fertile; impregnating with fertility.
Here to the fight
Apples of price, and plenteous heaves of corn
Oft interlac'd occur; and both imbibe
Fitting congenial juice, so rich the soil,
So much does *fructuous* moisture o'erabound! *Phillips.*

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FRUGAL. *adj.* [from *frugal*, Latin; *frugal*, Fr.] Thrifty; spar-
ing; parsimonious; not prodigal; not profuse; not lavish.
If through mists he shoots his fullen beams,
Frugal of light, in loose and straggling streams,
Suspect a drilling day. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.*

FRUGALLY. *adv.* [from *frugal*.] Parsimoniously; sparingly;
thriftily.
Mean time young Palmonid his marriage press'd,
And *frugally* resolv'd, the charge to shun,
To join his brother's bridal with his own. *Dryden.*

FRUGALITY. *n. f.* [from *frugal*, French; *frugalitas*, Latin.]
Thrift; parsimony; good husbandry.
As for the general sort of men, *frugality* may be the cause
of drinking water; for that is no small saving, to pay nothing
for one's drink. *Bacon.*

Frugality and bounty too,
Those diff'ring virtues, meet in you
In this *frugality* of your praises, some things I cannot
omit. *Dryden's Fables, Dedicat. n.*
The boundaries of virtues are indivisible lines: it is impos-
sible to march up close to the frontiers of *frugality*, without
entering the territories of parsimony. *Arbutnot's Join. Vul.*

FRUGIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *fructif*, Latin.] Bearing fruit. *Ans.*
FRUIT. *n. f.* [from *fructif*, Latin; *fructus*, Welsh; *fruit*, French.]
1. The product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are con-
tained.
The strawberry grows underneath the nettle,
And wholesome berries thrive and ripen best,
Neighbour'd by *fruit* of baser quality. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*

2. That part of a plant which is taken for food.
By tasting of that *fruit* forbid,
Where they sought knowledge, they did error find. *Davies.*
See how the rising *fruits* the gardens crown,
Imbibe the sun, and make his light their own. *Blackmore.*

3. Production.
The *fruit* of the spirit is in all goodness and righteousness,
and truth. *Ez. v. 9.*
4. The offspring of the womb; the young of any animal.
Canst thou their reck'nings keep? the time compute,
When their swollen bellies shall enlarge their *fruit*. *Sandys.*

5. Advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct.
What is become of all the king of Sweden's victories?
Where are the *fruits* of them at this day? Or of what benefit
will they be to posterity?
Another *fruit*, from considering things in themselves,
will be, that each man will pursue his thoughts in that me-
thod which will be most agreeable to the nature of the thing,
and to his apprehension of what it suggests to him. *Locke.*

6. The effect or consequence of any action.
She blushed when she considered the effect of granting; she
was pale, when she remembered the *fruits* of denying. *Sidney.*
They shall eat of the *fruit* of their own way. *Prov. i. 31.*
If I live in the flesh, this is the *fruit* of my labour. *Philipp.*

FRUITAGE. *n. f.* [from *fruit*, French.] Fruit collectively;
various fruits.
In heav'n the trees
Of life ambrosial *fruitage* bear, and vines
Yield nectar. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

Greedily they pluck'd
The *fruitage*, fair to sight, like that which grew
Near that bituminous lake where Sodom flam'd. *Milton.*
What is more ordinary with them than the taking in flow-
ers and *fruitage* for the garnishing of their work? *More.*

FRUITBEARER. *n. f.* [from *fruit* and *bearer*.] That which
produces fruit.
Trees, especially *fruitbearers*, are often infected with the
measles. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FRUITBEARING. *adj.* [from *fruit* and *bear*.] Having the quality
of producing fruit.
By this way graft trees of different kinds one on another,
as *fruitbearing* trees on those that bear not. *Mort. Husbandry.*

FRUITER. *n. f.* [from *fruit*, French.] One who trades in
fruit.
I did fight with one Sampson Stockfish, a *fruiterer*, behind
Gray's-inn. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*
Walnuts the *fruiterer's* hand in Autumn stain;
Blue plums and juicy pears augment his gain. *Gay.*

FRUITERY. *n. f.* [from *fruit*, French.]
1. Fruit collectively taken.
Oft, notwithstanding all thy care
To help thy plants, on the small *fruitery*
Exempt from ill, an oriental blast
Disastrous flies. *Phillips.*
2. A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.
FRUITFUL. *adj.* [from *fruit* and *full*.]
1. Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal of product.
If the continued cruel, he could no more sustain his life
than the earth remain *fruitful* in the sun's continual ab-
sence. *Sidney, b. ii.*
2. Actually bearing fruit.
Adonis' gardens,
That one day bloom'd, and *fruitful* were the next. *Shakespeare.*

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3. Prolifick; childbearing; not barren.
Hear, nature, hear; dear goddess, hear a father!
Suspend thy purpose, if thou didst intend
To make this creature *fruitful*: *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Into her womb convey sterility.
I have copied nature, making the youths amorous and the
damsels *fruitful*. *Gay's Preface to the What d'ye Call it.*

4. Plenteous; abounding in any thing.
While you, my lord, the rural shades admire,
And from Britannia's publick posts retire,
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys,
Through nations *fruitful* of immortal lays. *Addison.*

FRUITFULLY. *adv.* [from *fruitful*.]
1. In such a manner as to be prolifick.
How sacred seeds of sea, and air, and earth,
And purer fire through universal night,
And empty space, did *fruitfully* unite. *Roscommon.*

2. Plenteously; abundantly.
You have many opportunities to cut him off: if your will
want not, time and place will be *fruitful* offered. *Shakespeare.*
FRUITFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *fruitful*.]
1. Fertility; fecundity; plentiful production.

Neither can we ascribe the same *fruitfulness* to any part of
the earth, nor the same virtue to any plant thereon growing,
that they had before the flood. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
2. The quality of being prolifick.
The goddess, present at the match she made,
So bless'd the bed, such *fruitfulness* convey'd,
That ere ten moons had sharpen'd either horn,
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born. *Dryd. Ovid.*

3. Exuberant abundance.
The remedy of *fruitfulness* is easy, but no labour will help
the contrary: I will like a'd praise some things in a young
writer, which yet, if he continues in, I cannot but justly hate
him for. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

FRUITGROVES. *n. f.* [from *fruit* and *groves*.] Shades, or close
plantations of fruit trees.
The faithful slave,
Whom to my nuptial train Icarus gave,
To tend the *fruitgroves*? *Pope's Odyssey, b. iv.*

FRUITION. *n. f.* [from *frui*, Latin.] Enjoyment; possession;
pleasure given by possession or use.
Man doth not seem to rest satisfied either with *fruition*
of that wherewith his life is preserved, or with performance
of such actions as advance him most deservedly in estima-
tion. *Hooker, b. i.*

I am driv'n, by breath of her renown,
Either to seek shipwreck, or arrive
Where I may have *fruition* of her love. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*
God riches and renown to men imparts,
Ev'n all they wish; and yet their narrow hearts
Cannot so great a fluency receive,
But their *fruition* to a stranger leave. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*

Affliction generally disables a man from pursuing those vices
in which the guilt of men consists: if the affliction be on his
body, his appetites are weakened, and capacity of *fruition*
destroyed. *Keger's Sermons.*

Wit once, like beauty, without art or drels,
Naked and unadorn'd, could find success;
'Till by *fruition*, novelty destroy'd,
The nymph must find new charms to be enjoy'd. *Granov.*

FRUITIVE. *adj.* [from the noun.] Enjoying; possessing;
having the power of enjoyment.
To what our longings for *fruitive* or experimental know-
ledge, it is reserved among the prerogatives of being in heaven
to know how happy we shall be, when there. *Boyle.*

FRUITLESS. *adj.* [from *fruit*.]
1. Barren of fruit; not bearing fruit.
The Spaniards of Mexico, for the first forty years, could
not make our kind of wheat bear seed; but it grew up as
high as the trees, and was *fruitless*. *Raleigh's History.*

2. Vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable.
O! let me not, quoth he, return again
Back to the world, whose joys so *fruitless* are;
But let me here for ay in peace remain,
Or straightway on that last long voyage fare. *Fairy Queen.*

Serpent! we might have spar'd our coming hither;
Fruitless to me, though fruit be here 't excels. *Milt. P. L.*
3. Without offspring.
Upon my head they plac'd a *fruitless* crown,
And put a barren scepter in my gripe;
No son of mine succeeding. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

FRUITLESSLY. *adv.* [from *fruitless*.] Vainly; idly; unpro-
fitably.
After this fruit curiosity *fruitlessly* enquireth, and confidence
blindly determineth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii.*
Walking they talk'd, and *fruitlessly* divin'd
What friend the priests by those words design'd. *Dryden.*

FRUIT-TIME. *n. f.* [from *fruit* and *time*.] The Autumn; the time
for gathering fruit.
FRUITTRE. *n. f.* [from *fruit* and *tree*.] A tree of that kind
whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it.
Lady,